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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 81



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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE RAPS USSR ON AFGHANISTAN

OW301055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0927 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Geneva, April 29 (XINHUA)--The Geneva Committee on Disarmament (C.D.) ended the 3-month spring session this afternoon at which the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a target of condemnation.

Speaking at the session, representatives from various countries strongly condemned the Soviet Union for its aggression in Afghanistan and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

Pakistani representative Munir Akram and representatives from a number of Western and Third World countries excoriated the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their reported use of lethal chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea, and urged for an impartial international inquiry into the matter.

The committee succeeded in setting up four working groups: that for security guarantee for non-nuclear states against nuclear attack, that for a comprehensive programme of disarmament, that for prohibition of radiological weapons and that for complete banning of chemical weapons. But no agreement was reached on the establishment of a group for the nuclear test ban.

Representatives from many small and medium-sized countries voiced their grave concern at the stepped-up arms race between the world's two major military blocks, the Warsaw Pact and the NATO organization, and between the two superpowers in particular. Many speakers pointed out that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, should be the first to cut down their armaments, both nuclear and conventional, as they possess stocks of arms overwhelmingly larger than other countries.

The session considered the applications by six non-member states--Finland, Denmark, Austria, Spain, Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam, for participation in the discussions of certain working groups. Due to unreasonable obstruction to the participation of Democratic Kampuchea on the part of

the Soviet-bloc countries, the requests of the above countries with the exception of Finland failed to win C.D. approval.

The C.D. is formed by the five permanent council states of the U.N. Security Council and 35 small and medium-sized countries. China, which began to take part in the committee work this year, attended the spring session.

The C.D. is scheduled to resume its session here on June 12.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PRC, KAMPUCHEAN UNESCO REPRESENTATIVES CONDEMN USSR

OW300312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] United Nations, April 29 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Vietnam were condemned for their invasion of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and violation of human rights during a debate on human rights questions at the second committee of the Economic and Social Council.

The Economic and Social Council started on April 24 to review, under its agenda item on human rights questions, the work of the commission on human rights at its thirty-sixth session, held in Geneva from last February 4 to March 14.

Thiounn Prasith, representative of Democratic Kampuchea, participating in the debate as an observer, declared that the people of Kampuchea had been suffering over the past 16 months from a war of racial extermination. That war, he said, was being conducted by the Vietnamese regional expansionists with the support of the Soviet international expansionists to destroy not only the rights of the Kampuchean people but also all the fundamental rights of the entire Kampuchean nation.

He reaffirmed that only the cessation of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea with the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops would end the extermination of the Kampuchean people, nation and civilization. Following that total and unconditional withdrawal, he added, the Kampuchean people would be able to choose their own government under United Nations supervision, and peace, security and stability would be reestablished in South-east Asia.

Claus Vollers, representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, saying, that the United Nations could not continue its work if states felt free to invade powerless neighbouring countries as was characterized by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

A development almost parallel to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he said, had been growing infringements of the human rights of the citizens in that country.



Marjatta Rasi, representative of Finland, said that the plight of the refugees was one aspect of the general question of human rights. The violations of human rights, she stressed, were frequently the reason for the large exoduses of refugees.

Zhang Zongan, representative of China, pointed out that "At present, the people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea are suffering dire misery. The urgent matter now is to secure the strict implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Sixth Emergency Special Session and the Commission on Human Rights and to urge the Soviet Union and Vietnam to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CITES BRZEZINSKI ON ALLIED SUPPORT FOR U.S.

OW251942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 24 (XINHUA)--National security advisor to the U.S. President, Zbigniew Brzezinski, called on Western allied countries to take concerted actions with the United States to promote security in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions, according to LE FIGARO today.

In an interview with the French paper, Brzezinski pointed out that the three major strategic regions of the world, Western Europe, the Far East and the Middle East, are essentially interdependent. If one of the three regions is in turmoil, the other two will certainly be affected, he noted, adding that an appropriate conclusion must be drawn from this fundamental fact, whether militarily or politically.

On the Mid-East issue, he said that the allied countries not only have to answer to the pressing problem of the U.S. hostages taken by Iran, but a far more extensive strategic problem as posed by the Iranian crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan also cries out for an answer. In view of the fact that Europe is deeply dependent on this region, we have to hit back collectively, he noted.

He continued that U.S. and Western allied countries must do everything in their power to promote the security of this region. They also need to answer collectively to the actions of Moscow. In this way, the Soviets will become aware most concretely that adventurism will bring harm to their own interests, especially to the bilateral relations between them and the major countries.

Another French paper PARIS MATCH reported that the U.S. Security Advisor said that Soviet aggressiveness resulted from its growing military strength and that Moscow has become conscious of the West's passiveness.

He expressed the hope that the allied countries will fulfill their obligations to augment their defence budgets. "We also hope that they will explicitly indicate their approval of our strategic analysis, that is, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has posed an extensive strategic challenge, a global challenge," he said.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### U.S. BLAMES CASTRO FOR REFUGEE EXODUS

OW270244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. officials today blamed the Fidel Castro regime for the inpouring of Cuban refugees into the United States.

"President Castro apparently believes that he can dictate to the United States our immigration and refugee policies and that anyone he chooses to send to the United States, we will accept," said one official to reporters at the State Department this afternoon.

"It would be a dangerous precedent in our attitude towards the Castro regime if we were to let their belief go unchallenged," he said.

The Cuban Government on April 23 gave green light to a massive seagoing exodus of Cubans. An article in the Cuban paper GRANMA was reported to have indicated that anyone wishing to leave was free to go to the port of Mariel, 15 miles west of Havana, and board the private boats arriving to take them to the United States.

The U.S. official expressed sympathy for those who "wish to leave behind the political and economic failures of the Cuban regime" but said at the same time that the United States expects to be able to "reduce gradually the number of boats undertaking the hazardous and illegal journey" from Cuba. He also indicated that some may be sent back if they do not qualify for "political asylum" but must be first determined whether they will be subject to persecution on return.

As of 10 a.m. today, the official said, 30 small boats and one airplane have returned to South Florida area after picking up a total of over 2,100 Cubans to this country.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. VETOES SECURITY COUNCIL'S PALESTINE RESOLUTION

OW010300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 1 May 80

['U.N. Security Council Fails To Pass Resolution Upholding Palestinian Rights"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, April 30 (XINHUA)--The Security Council ended this afternoon a month-long debate on the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights without being able to pass a resolution because of the veto of the United States.

During the debate Tunisia put forward a draft resolution which says among other things:

The Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine;

Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;

Appropriate arrangements should be established to guarantee, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the area, including the sovereign independent state of Palestine, and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

The resolution was voted by ten in favour, one against with four abstentions (France, the United Kingdom, Norway and Portugal).

U.S. Representative Donald McHenry in his statement before the vote explained why his country voted against the resolution. He said that "We should not adopt an approach that does not endorse U.S. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the agreed basis for all peace efforts in the Middle East--an approach which, indeed, seeks to change Resolution 242. We should not allow the United Nations to be used in this way."

He declared that the U.S. Government reaffirmed its commitment to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BOOK ON UNITED STATES MANAGEMENT TRAINING INTRODUCED

HK231150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Study notes by Gao Hongfan (7559 1347 0416): "A Brief Introduction on 'How the United States Trains Its Enterprise Managers'"]

[Text] Our country's four modernizations need large numbers of people who have a good grasp of the laws of enterprise management and are capable of scientific management. How should enterprise managers be trained? Some relevant U.S. experiences may be useful to us. In the United States, 600 universities run management institutes or faculties to train enterprise management personnel. Many large corporations set up special departments to train their personnel. They pay attention to selecting managers with practical experience and sending them to management institutes for training. The requirements for selecting these managers are rather strict to make sure that those who are worthy for training get the chance to carry out further studies. The management institutes take the actual conditions into consideration when defining the contents of their courses. The purpose of these courses is to train people to be really competent in their jobs. While attending their courses, the trainees acquire some theoretical knowledge and have the chance to practice in some corporations and to visit some relevant government officials in other parts of the country. The course content is practical since many of the lecturers are concurrently managing directors of corporations and know the conditions of their enterprises very well. The length of the courses is rather flexible, varying from a few years to a few months. There also are seminars which last only 3 days.

The above is a part of the book entitled "How the United States Trains Its Enterprise Managers" to be published soon by the China Social Science Publishing House. This book was written by the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Administration delegation after its visit to the United States last year. It has 10 chapters touching on the system governing the specialty of management in the United States, the length of study and the curricula of the management institutes, the general conditions of the students, the methods of teaching, the teaching staff, scientific research, and the training of managerial personnel for enterprises in the United States.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' INTERVIEWS JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER OHIRA

HK250954 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Special dispatch from Tokyo: "Japan Looks Forward to Premier Hua's Visit, Says Ohira at Meeting With RENMIN RIBAO Delegation"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira told a RENMIN RIBAO delegation this afternoon at his residence: "Premier Hua Guofeng's forthcoming visit to Japan next month will be a historic and epoch-making event in both Japanese and Chinese history." He said that since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, there have been active exchanges and free cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The development of Sino-Japanese relations has exceeded all expectations, which he hoped would continue. Therefore, "Our government and people and the whole nation are sincerely looking forward to Premier Hua Guofeng's visit."

While receiving the RENMIN RIBAO delegation, Prime Minister Ohira also talked extensively on international affairs. He said: "The people of all countries have joined hands and formed a peace-seeking force. However, there also exists a splittist and antagonistic force. These two forces are having a trial of strength and will continue to do so in the 1980's. Unfortunately, the splittist and antagonistic force is in a dominant position. I think we must properly solve and tackle this problem." He said: "Fortunately, diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been normalized and we are entering an era of cooperation, not of antagonism. Sino-American relations are also developing in the direction of cooperation. This is a commendable and significant world event."

Prime Minister Ohira explained the Pacific basin cooperation plan proposed by Japan. He pointed out that this plan was based on the following three views: First, since the political systems in this district were different, efforts and achievements should be made in economic and cultural rather than political and military areas. Second, there should be no set rules; study should be conducted in a liberal atmosphere. Third, there should be no discrimination against any participating countries. All countries wishing to participate in the plan should be heartily welcome.

When talking about the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf Region, Prime Minister Ohira said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was an intolerable, savage act. Although the Japanese Government has repeatedly and vigorously called for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, its demand has not been met. He said it is understandable that the United States has severed diplomatic relations with Iran and adopted uncompromising economic measures against it. The Japanese Government, the United States and the West European countries will act in concert to find a peaceful solution to this problem. The situation is not yet clear. However, he believes that problems can be solved as long as unremitting efforts are made.

CSO: 4120

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### JAPANESE LEADERS URGE STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

OW301944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet moves to strengthen its military bases on Japan's four northern islands have apparently prompted the Japanese Government and opposition alike to raise their voices for strengthening national defence.

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira has made such demands in the past three days.

Speaking at a meeting yesterday, he said in view of the increased Soviet ground troops on the northern territory and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, "The eighties are years when our country's subsistence and security will be put to test." "The government will follow practical policies in the fields of defence and foreign and home affairs," he declared.

In a speech in Hiroshima on April 27, Ohira pointed out, "The era of expecting U.S. deterrent power has gone." He expressed determination to "steadily boost defence capability so as to defend Japan."

Addressing young members of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the following day, Ohira noted, "Our country's defence spending is insufficient compared with the United States, West Germany, France and Britain. As an economic power, Japan should accordingly shoulder its responsibility."

Commenting on Ohira's statements, Japanese media noted that this was the first time for him to acknowledge the fact that the United States had lost superiority as a superpower, indicate Japan's resolve to assist the United States and give priority to defence. The order of things he mentioned in his statements in the past was usually "diplomacy, interior and national defence." This shows that in face of the mounting Soviet threat, the Japanese Government has truly taken the security problem into serious consideration.

During the national defence debate in the Diet, the call for a stronger defence has also become conspicuous. On April 26, the special committee for the protection of security, a committee set up recently by the House of Representatives, held its first meeting at which a report was made on

the Soviet military buildup in the Far East. During the debate, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said: "To defend people's well-being, we must make great efforts to maintain national security." Director-General of the Defence Agency Kichizo Hosoda pointed out that during the past decade, the Soviet Union has expanded its military forces with its military expenditures growing at a rate of 11-14 per cent in GNP. He said that Japan must attain the requirements as stipulated in its defence programme at the highest possible speed.

National defence has been a matter the statesmen shunned to refer to in all the post-war Diet elections in Japan because they took into consideration the Japanese people's strong desire for peace and against war. However, various social strata are concerned for the nation's security after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Such feelings will naturally have their impact in the elections of the House of Councillors to be held in June.

The Liberal Democratic Party has formally raised the question of strengthening national defence in its programme for the election campaign. The programme pledges an improvement and a supplement to the present defence plan so as to be adapted to the changed international conditions. It also proposes that the present national defence conference be changed into national security conference.

Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Committee, noted in Osaka on April 27, "Now the time has come for us to pluck up our courage to re-consider the security and defence of our country. The Soviet military buildup in the islands of Etorofu and Kunashiri-Jima and the spy incident in the self-defence corps have proved that things are not easy for Japan."

The opposition's change of tunes on the defence issue is also notable. One month ago, the Democratic Socialist Party has charted out a policy programme of campaigning for the House of Councillors. Referring to the security and defence problems, the programme says: "In view of the increase of the Soviet military forces in the Far East and the strained U.S.-Soviet relations, great changes have taken place in the international situation on which the present defence plan should be based." "It is imperative to reevaluate the defence programme and strengthen an independent self-defence system," and "to build up a self-defence force in keeping with the Japanese conditions," it notes.

Changes have also taken place in the Komei Party's policy on the defence issue. YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported that the Komei Party has changed "reorganizing the self-defence forces" it advocated during the last election into "retaining the self-defence forces." In regard to the Japan-U.S. security treaty, the party has changed from "striving for the creation of an international environment aimed at terminating the treaty" into the proposition that "the Japan-U.S. security treaty can continue to exist."

Under this situation, the Japanese Financial Ministry which is troubled by financial difficulties, has begun to be active in increasing defence spendings. The Japanese paper NINON KEIZAI SHIMBUN disclosed on April 29, the Financial Ministry recently asked the Defence Ministry to put forward a "long-term defence concept," so as to ensure key expenditures in distributing defence budget for the next fiscal year and to ensure success in dealing with the "threat from the north."

CSO: 4020



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' CALLS FOR 'MAGNIFYING BANDUNG SPIRIT'

HK290925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 80 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO Editorial: "Promote the Bandung Spirit, Safeguard World Peace"]

[Text] Receiving impetus and inspiration from the thriving national independence movements in postwar Asia and Africa, the Asian and African conference was held in Bandung in Indonesia from 18 to 24 April 1955. Twenty-nine countries and regions in Asia and Africa took part in this conference. At the head of the Chinese delegation, Premier Zhou Enlai participated, worked in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences and strengthening unity, and made important contributions to its success.

This international conference called by the Asian and African countries themselves 25 years ago marked a turning point in the history of the Asian and African people. The participants in this conference foiled attempts of interference and sabotage by imperialists and discussed various issues concerning their struggles against imperialism and colonialism and in defense of national independence. After full consultations, the representatives of various countries participating in the conference unanimously adopted the "joint communique of the Asian and African conference" which laid down the famous 10 principles of the Bandung conference concerning international relations. This conference greatly promoted the mutual understanding and friendly cooperation among Asian and African countries and produced a far-reaching influence on the development of the national liberation movements in many Asian and African countries. The Bandung conference was a rallying point in uniting the peoples of Asia and Africa in the struggle against imperialism.

The gigantic wheel of history has been rolling forward endlessly. Since the Bandung conference, major victories have been scored by the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Asia, more than another 50 countries have since achieved independence. Except for a few countries and regions in southern Africa and other places, the great majority of the Asian and African countries today have gained their independence. While consolidating their political independence, Asian and

African countries are actively developing their national economies and making unremitting efforts to work together with other Third World countries for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The great awakening of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America constitutes an exceptionally significant event in contemporary world history. The imperialist colonial system has completely collapsed. Consisting of over 100 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as other regions, the Third World has become the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and for safeguarding justice and peace in the present world. Thus, it has become the major force in propelling the march of history.

There are always twists and turns in the development of history. In the past quarter of a century, tremendous and profound changes have taken place in the world, with various political forces undergoing disintegration and regrouping. Social imperialism, which emerged after the Bandung conference, is seeking world domination. To outflank Europe, the Soviet Union has stepped up its southward drive since the mid-1970's, pinpointing its main thrust on the Asian and African region. The aggression and expansion of the Soviet hegemonists have become the main source of turmoil in the world as well as a major threat to the national independence and security of the countries of the Third World.

The 10 principles of the Bandung conference stipulate: "The sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries shall be respected," "no country shall meddle or interfere in any other country's internal affairs," "no country shall violate the territorial integrity or political independence with acts of aggression or threats of aggression or the use of force," and so on. The 10 principles of the Bandung conference, an extension and development of the five principles of peaceful coexistence reflecting the common desire for strengthening unity and safeguarding peace cherished by the Asian and African countries and all justice-upholding countries throughout the world, are incompatible with any hegemonism, global or regional. The Soviet hegemonists have tried their utmost to pass themselves off as "natural allies" of the Third World and upholders of the Bandung spirit. But, it is the Soviet Union that has repeatedly trampled on the fundamental principles governing international relations, wantonly interfered in other country's internal affairs, violated other country's sovereignty and even flagrantly sent their armed forces to invade and occupy other independent and sovereign states. The Vietnamese authorities, participants of the Bandung conference, have also betrayed the Bandung spirit by putting Laos under their control and invading Kampuchea in a bid to establish regional hegemony in Southeast Asia. Therefore, to uphold and magnify the Bandung spirit, efforts should be made to fight resolutely against greater and lesser hegemony which opposes the Bandung spirit and the solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples.

An important aspect of the Bandung spirit is to seek common ground while preserving lesser differences, strengthen unity and promote cooperation among Afro-Asian countries. Comrade Zhou Enlai said at the Bandung

conference: "Different ideological systems and social systems truly exist among us Asian and African countries. However, this cannot prevent us from seeking common ground and uniting." We have shared the same historical experiences, and the common tasks facing us make it possible to sympathize with, support and cooperate with one another. The disputes among Afro-Asian countries left over by history should and can be settled peacefully and justly by consultation on an equal footing in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the 10 principles of the Bandung conference. What attracts our attention is that the Soviet hegemonists are playing all sorts of tricks to sow dissension among Third World countries and undermine their unity. Therefore, it is necessary for them to see through the hegemonist scheme to divide them, settle their differences and disputes through peaceful consultations, and promote unity and the antihegemonist cause of the Third World.

Twenty-five years have passed since the Bandung conference. Looking back on the past and ahead into the future, we are even more convinced that the Bandung spirit is indelible. The Afro-Asian peoples have come to realize through their own experience that efforts should be made to further strengthen the unity among the Afro-Asian countries and the unity of the Third World, and expose and foil at all times plans of aggression and military deployment of imperialism and hegemonism. Only by so doing can the Bandung spirit be carried forward for the benefit of maintaining world peace and tranquillity. The Chinese people will, together with the people of Afro-Asian countries, the peoples of the Third World countries and the whole world, continue to make contributions to the struggle against hegemonism and for safeguarding world peace.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SRV OFFICIAL ADMITS 'REBELLION' IN COUNTRY

OW261844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)--"Rebellious activities" are now going on in Vietnam, admitted Vietnam's acting President Nguyen Huu Tho when he answered a question put to him by an AFP correspondent in Hanoi on April 24, according to a report from Hanoi.

The "rebellious activities" Nguyen Huu Tho referred to have already been covered by reporters of the official Vietnamese news agency and Western news agencies. VNA published an article written by Nguyen Khac Vien on March 16, admitting that anti-government forces are active in Vietnam. They assassinated officials and damaged factories. They also resorted to psychological warfare, undermined the economy and mounted armed attacks. However, the article said that all this was done by "bandits and pro-U.S. or pro-China spies."

An AFP dispatch from Hanoi said: "The situation is still insecure in the central highlands of southern Vietnam. A non-communist diplomat told AFP that the road between Saigon and Dalao was closed at night and he had heard firing in the neighbouring mountains."

An article in the U.S. NEWSWEEK (April 14) said: "The (Vietnamese) Government's domestic woes have been heightened by continuing organized resistance, despite concerted efforts to break it." The anti-government elements "have been spreading anti-communist propaganda in the cities and launching occasional guerrilla strikes, particularly in the Mekong Delta," it added.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN SRV VIEWED

OW291518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 29 Apr 80

["Roundup: Vietnamese Economy in Complete Mess, People Poorer Than in War Time"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA correspondent)--There is no sign of economic recovery in Vietnam today five years after the victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. A recent dispatch of the Swedish DAILY NEWS from Saigon said: "Five years after the capture of Saigon, Vietnam stands on the brink of bankruptcy." Hoang Tung, director of the Education and Propaganda Board of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party admitted recently, "We are facing a crisis of all-round shortage. We have nothing."

The Vietnamese Second Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) to rehabilitate and develop the economy has gone bankrupt because of the gun-before-rice policy of aggression and expansion of the Le Duan clique. According to the 1976-80 plan, grain output would reach 21 million tons and steel output 300,000 tons in 1980 while the GNP would increase by 15 per cent each year. But actually, grain output failed to fulfill the quotas in four successive years, with annual output wavering between 1.2 and 1.3 million tons, and per capita output in 1979, 21 kg. lower than in 1976. The 1979 steel output only came to about 100,000 tons. The GNP only went up 2.3 per cent in 1979 but the population growth rate was 2.5 per cent.

The Vietnamese press reported that trucks and trains could not run because of oil and coal shortages. One third of the means of transport stopped operation because of the lack of spare parts to replace the wornout ones. Many state-run enterprises are operating 50 percent under capacity with about 40 per cent of their equipment in good condition.

Agricultural and industrial production has declined drastically and the life of the people has become ever harder than in the war time because of the Vietnamese authorities' policy of aggression. An urban dweller now gets only a nine or ten kg ration of grain each month as against 13 kg in the wartime. Shortages of meat, sugar, edible oil and other



non-staple foodstuffs are acute in cities. In 1979 an urban resident was supplied with one metre of cloth as against two metres in 1977. Articles of daily use are also far insufficient. Even soap, basins, stationery, etc. are strictly rationed. It is even very difficult to buy a needle in state-run shops. There is an acute shortage of salt and fruit in Hanoi. Salt is sold at black market at 30 dong per kilogram (one U.S. dollar equivalent to 2.15 dong) and oranges also at 30 dong per kilogram. However, in Vietnam the average wage for a worker is only 60 to 70 dong per month.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**OHIRA LEAVING FOR U.S.**--Tokyo, April 30 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left here this afternoon on a visit to the United States, Mexico and Canada. Japanese papers reported that during his visit to the United States, the Japanese Prime Minister will hold talks with U.S. President Carter centering on the Iranian question and the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. At the same time, he will exchange views with the U.S. side on enhancing Japan's defence as strongly urged by the U.S., settlement of Japanese-U.S. economic disputes around the export of Japanese cars to the U.S., and the coming summit of Western nations to be held in Venice in June. During his visit in Mexico, the Japanese Prime Minister will hold talks twice with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on Japanese economic aid to Mexico and increasing exports of Mexican crude oil to Japan. In Canada, he will have two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and exchange views on the international situation, economic questions between the two countries and preparations for the Venice summit. [Text] [OW300923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 30 Apr 80]

**THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER FIGHTING**--Bangkok, May 1 (XINHUA)--About 4,000 Kampucheans have crossed into Thailand's Trat Province following a fierce fighting between the Vietnamese troops and the resistance forces, according to reports reaching here today. The incident took place opposite the Borai District of the province when Vietnamese troops supported by artillery and mortar last Friday attacked a guerrilla base in the Kampuchean province of Pailin, some 320 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh. A spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces disclosed yesterday that six artillery or mortar shells landed in Thai territory during the fighting. [Text] [OW010830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 1 May 80]

**THAI MINISTER SUPPORTS KAMPUCHEA**--Bangkok, May 1 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that the ASEAN members would vote for the retention of the U.N. seat for the Democratic Kampuchean Government in the upcoming United Nations General Assembly. He made this statement to dispel speculations that Thailand might be softening its stand on the Kampuchean issue. In an exclusive interview with Suthichai Yum, managing editor of the English paper NATION REVIEW, the foreign minister said,

"This is a matter of principle. There will be no change in the policy-- unless Vietnam comes up with some acceptable solutions. The pre-condition is the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea." Refuting rumours that Thailand was going to recognize the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, he stressed, "We cannot accept a government installed by foreign troops, be it in Kampuchea or Afghanistan." [Text] [OW010832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 1 May 80]

SRV PEOPLE OPPOSE HANOI--Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--The armed struggle waged by people of various nationalities in Tay Nguyen region in south Vietnam against the oppressive rule of the Hanoi regime since this year is continuing unabated, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported. The radio said that guerrillas at Ban Me Thuot region of Dar Lac Province killed more than 100 Vietnamese troops in January. They wiped out 64 Vietnamese troops, destroyed 7 military vehicles and 16 barracks in March. In Kontum-gai Lai Province, guerrillas mounted many attacks against Vietnamese troops in January and February, killing more than 130 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding many others. They also destroyed four military vehicles and 20 barracks. Guerrilla forces at Lam Dong and other places attacked government troops on many occasions from February 2 to 20. The Vietnamese troops suffered 45 casualties. Two military vehicles and 25 barracks were damaged. The armed forces of various nationalities also captured large quantities of weapons, ammunitions and military materials during these encounters. [Text] [OW291235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 29 Apr 80]

TENSION IN AFGHANISTAN--Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--A tense atmosphere prevailed throughout Afghanistan Sunday, the second anniversary of the Soviet-backed April 1978 "revolution," according to an AFP report from Peshawar. Threatened by guerrilla attack, tight security was witnessed in Kabul during the military parade reviewed by Babrak Karmal. Soviet troops had taken control of all roads in Kabul and highways leading to Jalalabad, Herat and other places, well before the arrival of Soviet generals at the parade ground. The gathering in Kabul ended shortly after the arrival of Karmal who made no speech, the Kabul Radio reported. Guerrilla sources said that only school children participated under compulsion while Kabul University students continued a protest strike against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The night curfew was reimposed and all Soviet officials were confined to their embassy. In other provinces, the situation was described as equally tense as guerrillas stepped up their activities on the occasion to register their protest. [Text] [OW290748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 29 Apr 80]

SRV AGGRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA--Paris, April 24 (XINHUA)--The Committee of Patriots of Democratic Kampuchea in France met here yesterday evening to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea. A resolution was passed at the rally condemning the Vietnamese authorities for launching war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. It points out, "This war of expansion launched by Hanoi with the support of the

Soviet Union is a serious threat to peace, security and stability of Southeast Asia and the world." It appeals to the governments and the people of the world and political and mass organizations to give more active and more effective support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and to exert further economic, financial, political and diplomatic pressures on the Hanoi authorities until they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide the destiny of their own country and choose their government and political system. [Text] [OW250729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 25 Apr 80]

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE TEAM--Islamabad, April 24 (XINHUA)--A team of experts, including Pakistani scientists, have discovered that the earth crust under the Himalaya-Hindu Kush region is as thick as 75 kilometers, THE MUSLIM reported today. They also verified the hypothesis that the "Hindustan Shield" is plunging under the European plateau. The aim of this international experiment, in which scientists from Pakistan, India, Italy and U.S.S.R. are participating, is to find out the impact of magnetic processes on the formation of the earth surface. These scientists who are primarily engaged in electromagnetic sounding of the Pamir-Himalayan folded zone, studied the deep-seated layers of the earth. The scope of the experiment also includes the Pamir area which is considered one of the most seismo-active and is undergoing a vigorous mountain folding process. [Text] [OW241835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 24 Apr 80]

THAI OFFICIAL TO INDONESIA--Bangkok, April 25 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left here this morning to pay a two-day visit to Indonesia. Before his departure, he told reporters at the airport that his talks with Indonesian leaders would concentrate on cooperation among the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the problem of Kampuchea. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetella is in the prime minister's company. [Text] [OW250754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 29 Apr 80]

U.S. REASSURES THAILAND--Bangkok, April 24 (XINHUA)--U.S. Minister-Counsellor to Thailand Burton Levin has reportedly assured the Thai Government there are no changes in the American policy toward the Kampuchean problem. The assurance was made during a meeting between Levin and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanupong yesterday. After the meeting, Arun said that "Levin ruled out reports that the U.S. might be changing its Kampuchea policy." He quoted the minister-counsellor as saying that the United States was still following a policy that was in agreement with that of Thailand. Thailand and the other ASEAN countries are co-sponsors of a U.N. resolution calling for a total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The BANGKOK POST reported today that a local U.S. spokesman has said that U.S. ambassador to Thailand Morton I. Abramowitz reaffirmed, "We believe the ASEAN position is the correct one, and strongly support it." The spokesman said that U.S. Government spokesmen had constantly reiterated support for the ASEAN position on Kampuchea. [Text] [OW241231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 24 Apr 80]



LONDON CHINESE PORCELAIN EXHIBITION--London, 27 Mar--An exhibition of ancient Chinese stoneware and porcelain opened at the British Museum today, attracting hundreds of archaeologists, ceramic collectives, scholars in Chinese culture and other visitors. The exhibition displays some 500 sherds of vessels and a few whole vessels from 44 counties and towns in 13 Chinese provinces dating from the 2d to the 14th century. The exhibition is organized by the British Museum and the British Oriental Ceramic Society, and the exhibits are borrowed from the Beijing Palace Museum. The British Museum gave a reception yesterday to mark the opening of the exhibition. Deputy director of the British Museum Miss Maisie Webb, president of the Great Britain-China Centre Malcolm MacDonald and Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ke Hua were present at the reception. The exhibition runs till 18 May. [Text] [OW291351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW]

OSAKA DELEGATION VISITING NANJING--An Osaka Prefecture friendship delegation led by Governor Akira Kishi arrived in Nanjing on 12 April from Suzhou, Jiangsu. The Japanese delegation was greeted at the railway station by Hong Peilin, vice governor of Jiangsu Province; Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; and (Cai Shumin), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government. Governor of Jiangsu Province, Hui Yuyu gave a banquet on the evening of 12 April in honor of the Osaka delegation. Present were Yang Tingbao and Hong Peilin, vice governors of the province, and Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 80 OW]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN JIANGSU--A friendship delegation from Japan's Aichi Prefecture arrived in Nanjing Municipality by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit. The Japanese guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by Vice Governor Jin Xun of Jiangsu, Vice Chairman He Binghao of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress and the responsible comrades from various departments concerned. The Japanese delegation is invited by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government. [OW211617 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80]

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### IMPOSSIBILITY OF EXERCISING PARTY LEADERSHIP WITHOUT DEMOCRACY

Shanghai FUDAN XUEBAO [FUDAN JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 5 Sep 79 pp 2-5

[Article by the editorial department: "It is Impossible To Exercise Party Leadership Without Democracy"]

[Excerpt] The shift of focus in party work opened a brand new page of the history of our country. During such a great earth-shaking era, the Chinese Communist party, as a ruling party, is facing a new and rigorous test: On the one hand, only the party can lead the construction for modernization and this is the most important point which differs from the capitalist modernization; on the other hand, the party is inexperienced in this respect. Undoubtedly, whether we can effectively exercise party leadership will have a direct bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations and on the rise or fall, or even the life or death of our country and our various peoples. While facing such a severe test, how can we successfully carry out the leading role of the party in the new long march? According to the basic viewpoint of Marxism, historical activities are always the cause of the masses themselves. To sum up the practical experiences of the masses is the only way for the party to secure a correct understanding and to carry out correct leadership. Lenin once said: "the larger the scale and the wider the scope of a significant historical activity, the more the people will come to join the cause. The more effort we need to make to carry out the reform, the more people we have to call to be interested in and conscious of the reform." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 383.) It is impossible to fully mobilize the masses and to correctly sum up the practical experiences of millions upon millions of people and, in turn, to derive therefrom correct lines, principles, and policies to lead a socialist construction force moving forward without a well-developed people's democracy and inner-party democracy. Therefore, to exercise party leadership is fundamentally to pay utmost attention to the masses, to subtly develop their historic initiative, to fully develop democracy, to conscientiously sum up the practical experiences of the masses, and to lead them in carrying out the great activities of historical importance in order to victoriously attain their designated goal. Otherwise, it is meaningless to talk about party leadership. It is in this sense that we say: it is impossible to exercise party leadership without democracy.

In the 30 years since the establishment of the People's Republic, our party has accumulated both positive and negative experiences in the exercise of party leadership. Practice shows that party leadership has been strengthened and the socialist cause has been pushed forward when democratic life both inside and outside of the party is comparatively normal and the mass line is correctly exercised. The Chinese people are bathed in the sunlight of the party. From their personal experiences, they have had an intimate knowledge of the greatness, glory and correctness of the party. They have closely united around this powerful force at the core and placed boundless hope on it. Practice also shows that when arbitrary decisions and peremptory actions stifle the vigorous political life of our party and our nation, when "what I say goes" replaces "letting every one have his say," when labels and rods are put on comrades having different opinions both inside and outside the party, it is very difficult to discover mistakes in party lines, principles and policies or even when these mistakes are noticed in practical work, timely corrections cannot be made, thereby weakening the leading role of the party and causing the socialist cause of our country to meet with setbacks and even failures. For a comparatively long period of time in the past, some of the comrades abused the authority of the party. They made "listen to the party" an absolutism. They made their own words and deeds equate with party leadership and party lines. They accepted not the least of different opinions. In the political life within the party, they frequently labeled someone with "right opportunism." Some of the comrades described the well-meaning criticism of the masses as "negating party leadership." Even suggestions made to individual leaders of grassroots organizations were considered as anti-party and anti-socialist "right-views." During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with an evil purpose to usurp the supreme party leadership and state power and to change the dynasty, started to make party leadership the first target to be attacked from the very beginning of the movement. They, on the one hand, started an unprecedentedly large-scale "deification" movement to cause upheaval within the party in the name of "holding high" and boosted it with all their power by proclaiming that party leadership is identical with the leadership guided by Mao Zedong Thought; on the other hand, they also indulged in unbridled propaganda for anarchism and worked frenetically against the organization leadership of the party under the pretense of opposing "slavishness." The counterrevolutionary slogans of "waging revolution by kicking out the party committee" and measures for stopping organizational life in the party went a step further to put the party in a totally paralyzed situation and the principle of democratic centralism of the party was completely destroyed. All these conspiracies including upheavals and destruction and the depriving of party leadership resulted in a very abnormal condition in which someone may place himself in the highest and most respectful position and a few people can do whatever they like. Under such a situation, the political life of the party and the nation was in an atmosphere in which the dark clouds blotted out the sky and "10,000 horses were all muted." These conspiracies further

humiliated the reputation of the party and discredited the prestige of the party and Comrade Mao Zedong among the masses. The party which our various peoples always deem in the arms of a common destiny and as blood related has once almost been in danger of being distrusted by the people. All of these bitter lessons are worthwhile for us to conscientiously sum up as a painful lesson to be remembered forever.

Today, under the leadership of the party central headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the fine traditions of the party have been gradually restored. The leading role of the party has continuously been expounded and elaborated on in a correct way following the progressive amplification and development of the democratic life both inside and outside the party and the readjustment and strengthening of the leading group. The masses of people can now express their own ideas without any inhibitions and put forward various suggestions and demands with absolute sincerity in the hope that the party can exercise righteous leadership. This heartening new phenomenon is not only totally different from the dark era under Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but also not similar with the days prior to the Cultural Revolution and that immediately after the crushing of the "gang of four." One who fails to take note of this point is destined to commit a great mistake. But, on the question of how to exercise party leadership when we face a new period of history, does the party as a whole have a united understanding and a concerted action on it? We are afraid that we cannot say so. There are a series of problems which need further steps to resolve.

Firstly, to fully develop democracy is an absolute condition for the ruling party to cope with the great historical changes in all respects. Obviously, today as the focus of party work has been shifted to boldly carry out modernization, it is more necessary to supervise and promote cadres at all levels to correct their ideological line, to emancipate their minds, to value the practices of the masses, and to laboriously learn management of economics, through development of people's democracy and democracy within the party. Other than this, to exercise party leadership would inevitably become a futile talk. This is a new problem of the party posed by the development of history. In March 1922, Lenin in his political report to the Soviet Bolshevik Central Committee analyzed the situation within the party. He sharply pointed out, the political authority of the party is sufficient enough, and the economic power is held well in our hands, then "What do we really lack?" Evidently, if we take the 4,700 responsible party members and this bureaucratic huge monster as example, who is in the leading position? If it is said that the party members are in command of this huge monster, I doubt it very much." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 636.) So far as the modernization is concerned, a similar situation exists in our party. If all comrades of our party, especially the leading cadres, during the time of the great change of history do not learn laboriously nor consciously recognize the new situation, nor fervently study the new conditions and fail to solve new problems by seeking

truth from facts, we will not be able to achieve remarkable success in exercising party leadership to make our party the force at the core to unite all the people of our country and to serve as a locomotive to lead all the people of our country to carry out the four modernizations.

We should have noticed that some of the leading cadres in our party cannot adapt to the new historical era in their ideology, workstyle, work method, and lifestyle. A common talk about "hot at each extreme and cold in between" is to a great extent striking the present shortcomings. In practical life, there are really a number of cadres who are always incompatible with the majority of comrades in the party and all people of our country in their will, desires and demands: Until now, some of them are doubtful of discussions on the criterion of truth. They themselves are obviously in a state of rigidity or semirigidity, but take falsely holding high as glory. They have a heavy load on their minds which is not easy to discard. They observe the situation with an outdated viewpoint and are used to speaking in an old tone. They do not have adequate knowledge of modernized production and management. On problems of party lines, principles, and policies, they mistakenly persist in their old ways no matter what others say. Some of them are inclined to ignore the voices and even disregard the creative spirit of the masses. When they are criticized, they answer back sarcastically and intend to eliminate it as remnants of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four." There are others who do not do their job in their own position but are given to an aristocratic lifestyle. There are still others who utilize the opportunity when the Party Central Committee reaffirms the four basic principles to desperately spread skepticism in order to negate the atmosphere created by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to condemn democracy and to oppose emancipation of the mind. It seems as if they were persistent upholders of the four basic principles.... In view that they appear as if they were leaders of the party, their negative attitude and corrosive influence have hindered development of democracy both inside and outside of the party, obstructed the shift of focus of party work and the development of enthusiasm for the masses to boldly carry out the four modernizations. Obviously, if we do not put pressure on these comrades to enable them to march forward along the trend of the times in the democratic life both inside and outside the party, and to take necessary organizational measures to correct those who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions, we shall not be able to implement a great historical mission of promoting the four modernizations which requires the whole party and all people of our country to make concerted efforts.

Secondly, to fully develop innerparty democracy is the key link in exercising party leadership. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago: "The Chinese Communist Party, while facing great struggles, can achieve victory only with a high degree of enthusiasm by the leading organizations and all members and cadres of the party.... And the development of enthusiasm in turn depends on the democratization of life within the party. The goal of



developing enthusiasm cannot be achieved without democratic life in the party. It is only in a democratic life that a great number of capable people can be educated," "To expand innerparty democracy must be deemed as a necessary step to strengthen and develop the party itself. It is an important weapon which in the great struggles can make the party vigorous, victorious and cheerful. It also can help grow new forces and break through difficulties in war." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 2, pp 517-518.) In the past, because great importance was attached by the party Central Committee and efforts were made by the party as a whole, our party still endeavored to promote democratic life in the party even under wartime conditions! The party's three important styles of work are the valuable crystals of these efforts. However, the small-scale production patriarchal system has long been prevailing in our country, so has feudalism. Our economy and culture are backward. Peasants are the main force of revolution. The working class is basically born out of peasants. And most of our party members and cadres come from rural areas. This is why it is impossible for our party to shake off the tremmels and influences of small-scale production with the result that we frequently met with obstructions on problems of democratization of life within the party. As Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The bad habits of dictatorship and arbitrariness which prevailed in the period of feudalism were deeply rooted in the minds of the masses and even in the members of the party in general. We cannot in a short period of time sweep away these bad habits. People seek ease and expediency. They do not like a democratic system which is more complicated." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 1, p 74.) Therefore, it is impossible to promote democratization of life in the party without a long period of bitter and widespread struggle.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic, the party as a ruling party has asked us to struggle harder than ever to promote democratization of life in the party. The Eighth National Party Conference has done a great deal of comparatively outstanding work for it. However, owing to various historical reasons, the spirit of the Eighth National Party Conference has not been effectively adhered to. Many of the measures which are favorable to the democratization of life in the party have not been carried out. Following the impractical assessment of the classes, correct propaganda and active practice on democracy became less and less. Relevant systems have never been perfected. Therefore, it is impossible to achieve proper development of democratization of life in the party. The desperate intervention and obstruction of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have especially totally smashed theories and traditions related to democratization of life in the party which were developed by the party through a protracted struggle. Up to now its serious and disastrous effect remains to be a strong corrosive in obstructing the leading role of the party in the cause of socialist modernizations. For instance, some of our leading cadres act as lords and masters and some of them even hanker after feudal privileges. They have no concern for party and national interests and treat the bitterness of the people with indifference. They make the relations between higher and lower levels and that between leaders and the led as



"relations between father and son" which seriously hurt the enthusiasm of the masses both inside and outside the party. They said: "If it is not possible to share comforts and hardships, how can we be of one heart and one mind?" "How can modernization be carried out if we say one thing and do another?" Isn't it enough to attract our serious attention?

In 1944, Comrade Guo Moruo in his "300 Years in Memory of Li Zicheng" stated that in 1644, after the peasants revolutionary army led by Li Zicheng entered Beijing, deterioration of the lifestyles of some of their leaders and struggles waging between factions resulted in his failure in 1645. In April of the same year, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his famous speech, the "Learning and the Current Political Situation": "Recently, we published an article on Li Zicheng written by Guo Moruo. I wish our comrades to take warning from it so that they will never again make a mistake and become arrogant as they did in time of victory." On the eve of the establishment of the People's Republic, Comrade Mao Zedong at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee called on the whole party to maintain vigilance against "attack by sugar-coated bullets." At that time, the reason we so seriously emphasized preventing qualitative change was that the democratic revolution in our country was practically a peasant revolution led by the party. The limitations of the peasantry have a widespread influence over the revolution in China politically, ideologically and organizationally. In our party, peasant ideologies such as "poor peasants and farm laborers fight to win state power and rule the country" as well as "with 30 mu of land and a cow, wife and children can have a warmer end of kang," and feudal styles which were seriously divorced from the masses such as giving oneself the airs of a hero, not determined to make progress, and paternalism, etc have repeatedly prevailed in our party. Historical experience shows that if the party does not exercise correct leadership and conduct constant education, the democratic revolution is doomed to follow the same old disastrous fate of all peasant wars. Even today, if we allow the force of habit of small-scale production and the residual influence of feudalism to continue to prevail and spread, it is not absolutely impossible to repeat the tragedy of the final failure of peasant revolutions. This problem really gives us much food for thought.

"Running water is never stagnant and a door-hinge never gets worm-eaten." The quality, style and habit of party ideology can continually be revived under the influence of democratic spirit only under the condition that the party life is full of democratic air and the system of democratic supervision is extremely sound. Leaving aside innerparty democracy, the proletarian quality of the party is doomed to change. It is then impossible for us to talk about exercising party leadership.

Thirdly, to continually expand people's democracy and to correctly handle well relations between the party and the masses are the reliable guarantees of exercising party leadership. In carrying out construction for socialist modernization, work should be done in accordance with objective laws

rather than letting superiors give arbitrary and impracticable orders at their own will. The wisdom of the masses should be effectively pooled together and the masses should be actively organized in order to participate in administration. Therefore, to fully enhance people's democracy and to exercise the mass line in order to solve problems on relations between the party and the masses under the new historical conditions is also a basic problem in exercising party leadership which should not be treated lightly. Lenin once profoundly pointed out: "We are but a drop in the ocean among the masses of the people. Only when we can correctly express something that the people are conscious of, can we manage the nation. Otherwise, the Communist Party would not be able to lead the proletarian class, and the proletarian class in turn would not be able to lead the masses, and that would result in the destruction of the whole set of machinery." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 651.) Our Seventh National Party Conference has systematically summed up what the Chinese revolution experienced in this problem. It has been officially confirmed and recorded in the Party Constitution adopted by the Seventh National Party Conference that the ideology of the mass line initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong is the basic political and organizational line of our party. It should be said that theoretically this problem has long been resolved and its great significance has long been recognized by the people. But in practical life, there are still deviations from time to time. For instance, why in a comparatively long period of time, can the Marxist theory concerning class, political party, leadership and the masses not be implemented, but transposed or distorted to an extent beyond recognition? One of the main reasons is that there are still many party members, especially the leading cadres, who still do not actually understand "the highest standard of all words and actions of the communists is to fit the supreme interest of the most broad masses of the people and to win support from them." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 3, p 1097). The concept of democracy does not exist in their minds. They do not understand that to exercise the mass line is the same as that of exercising party leadership. They often wittingly or unwittingly divorce what is responsible to the leading bodies of the party from what is responsible to the people. They deny the fact that there is conformity between these two. In the meantime, we are short of a necessary democratic system in our party. Therefore, we cannot in many places have the guarantee of the system in implementing the party mass line. Instead, the implementation of the party mass line varies frequently with the general mood of the time or the thinking style of a leader. It is fine one time, and foul the next. It is always changing. There is another important reason which is closely related to it, namely, we did not exercise a long-term struggle against bureaucracy nor did we have effective anti-bureaucratic measures.

Bureaucratic is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party. It obstructed the intimate relationship between the party and the masses. It turned the "relationship between fish and water" between the party and the masses into a "relationship between oil and water." It stifled the lively atmosphere

in the party. It fostered officialdom and dilatory style of work which became one of the sources leading to extravagance and waste, and philistinism and vulgar taste into practical work. Lenin once contemptuously pointed out: "If it is said that there is something that might destroy us, it is this." ("The Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 32, p 132.) Comrade Mao Zedong also talked much about the profound truth of antibureaucratism and many times led the whole party in launching antibureaucratism struggles. However, bureaucratism still exists. In particular, because the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who had practiced "all-round dictatorship" on a large scale and who had vigorously promoted feudalistic and despotic factionalism has not been wiped out, the party and the masses are still suffering deeply from the harmful affects of bureaucratism. In view that the masses are not affluent economically and are culturally backward, that the force of habit of the small-scale production continues to worry us, and that the effect of the poisonous old officialdom is widespread, the hotbed which can produce and spread bureaucratism therefore still can exist. If we do not work hard on these fundamentals and provide various guarantees to encourage antibureaucratism struggles under concrete systems of the party and the country, it will be very difficult to completely resolve the problem.

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CSO: 4005

## **PARTY AND STATE**

### **PARTY'S OLDER CADRES SHOULD GIVE WAY GRACEFULLY TO YOUNGER ONES**

Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Gong Yan [7895 6056] and Zhang Deyin [1728 1795 0603]: "Praise for the Last Act"]

[Text] On the stage we often see this scene: After arranging the props an old performer retreats to the wings and lets his apprentices mount the stage and perform. Only at crucial moments does he make hand or eye signals, or give advice or encouragement, to the performing apprentices. This is truly communicating by the spirit and coordinating by tacit agreement. The audience highly appreciates the splendid performance, and naturally even more honors the able training and indoctrination given to the performers by the "last act teacher" behind the curtain.

If the old performer is not willing to be a "last act teacher" and is inclined to don his costume and mount the stage, "breaking open the barrier and seizing the pass," the result will not necessarily be good. First, although his skill is unmatched and his art profound, in the end an old person's body becomes weak and his strength cannot match his will. It is not certain that he will perform more brilliantly than younger people. Second, in the end people must become older and more feeble until they die, and there must be people to carry on! How can 70- or 80-year-old people play the roles of young men, warriors, or young women in Chinese opera. Therefore, only by making good use of their time to train successors can old performers insure an orderly succession so that their art is not lost.

The political stage is also like this. Its "last act teachers" are the old cadres. The responsibility and influence of old cadres are obviously greater than those of the "last act teachers" on the artistic stage. Concerned with the rise and fall of the state and nation and the consolidation of the socialist system, they are, therefore, even more worthy of the people's esteem. Today, our old cadres, with their minds fixed on the overall situation, take the broad and long-term view. They are meticulously and boldly selecting and designating middle-aged and young cadres as their successors. They willingly provide a ladder for the middle-aged and young cadres to mount the stage, making arrangements for and bolstering them;



after withdrawing to the back rank, they act as staff officers and advisers. Earnestly and sincerely, and with the utmost devotion, they teach, help, and guide others, letting the middle-aged and young cadres accumulate experience, take charge, and gradually mature. How worthy of praise is this high level of political consciousness with regard to training successors, displaying a strong sense of responsibility and dedication to the proletarian revolutionary cause!

The key to a good performance of his last act by an old cadre is to keep the public interest in mind. He must not fear that an up-and-coming youngster will excel him. As in the Changjiang [Yangtze] River the waves behind drive on those before, so each new generation excels the old one. This is a law of historical development. That an up-and-coming youngster excels oneself is precisely an indication that our cause is striving and flourishing, and one should feel happiness and gratification. Also, one should not fear "losing one's worth, losing one's authority, and having no one to supervise." In our country, after the smashing of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," these injurious insects who brought calamity to the people and the country and who persecuted the old cadres, all the old cadres have truly become the precious wealth of our party and state. It is certain that retired old cadres can be properly taken care of, be honored by the people, and happily spend their remaining years without any fear of trouble behind their backs. They also must not worry that "a fragile bamboo carrying-pole cannot raise a heavy burden." When the middle-aged and young cadres begin to shoulder heavy burdens, it is hard for them to avoid a little strain, even to the extent of making this or that mistake. But this is nothing to fear. In the fullness of time, they will cope with facility. Even more important is the fact that we have already initiated a good system of collective succession, which completely avoids the abuses of individual succession that occurred in our history. With this system of collective succession, we can make use of opinions from all sources. If, under this system, certain persons make mistakes, this will not affect the overall situation, and the leading group will continue to advance, until the end, along the party's correct line.

We are now at a critical juncture in history when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. In our country we see an abundance of capable people and a rising generation of heroes; our cause is full of vitality and is of incomparable brightness. The times described by Chen Ziang [a Tang Dynasty literatus] as "Looking back I do not see the ancients, and looking forward I do not see those to come. Thinking of the world's sorrow, alone I sadly weep" have already gone never to return. We must display the party's excellent traditions and transmit them from one generation to another. With the old cadres handing over well and the middle-aged and young cadres taking over well, the old, middle-aged, and young will unite as one in carrying out the four modernizations, and together they will complete the glorious mission bestowed upon us by history.



## **PARTY AND STATE**

### **BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**

[The following biographic information on selected party and government officials was extracted from the various Chinese-language publications as indicated at the end of each name.]

**Chen Hanbo [7115 5060 0130]**

Director, State Publications Bureau. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 25 Dec 79 p 3)

**Chen Yidao [7115 3085 0451]**

Director, Propaganda Department, Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 25 Mar 80 p 2)

**Dai Ping [2071 1627]**

Deputy Director, Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Guangzhou HANFANG RIBAO 24 Mar 80 p 1)

**Guo Yimin [6751 4135 3046]**

Director, Tianjin Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 20 Mar 80 p 1)

**Li Jiezhong [2621 3381 0037]**

Was recently appointed as Director of the Office of Advisers, Guangdong Provincial People's Government. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 11 Feb 80 p 11)

**Li Renshi [2621 0117 0037]**

Was elected mayor of Wuhan Municipality at the 6th Municipal People's Congress on 16 Dec 79. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 26 Dec 79 p 6)

Liang Guobin [2733 0948 2430]

Former adviser to the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and a vice chairman of the standing committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; died on 5 Mar 80 at age of 70; memorial services were held on 17 Mar 80 at the Longhua Revolutionary Cemetery in Shanghai. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 18 Mar 80 p 1)

Lin Demin [2651 1795 2494]

Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Shanghai Municipal People's Government. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 20 Mar 80 p 3)

Ma Feihai [7456 7378 3189]

Director, Shanghai Municipal Publications Bureau. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 25 Mar 80 p 2)

Mai Cun [2734 2625]

Deputy Secretary, Suzhou Municipal CCP Committee. (Beijing RENMIN RIBAO 5 Apr 80 p 2)

Tan Guimin [3389 2710 2494]

Deputy Director, United Front Work Department, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 25 Mar 80 p 1)

Zhang Huaisan [1728 3232 0005]

Secretary, Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 20 Mar 80 p 1)

Zhen Shude [3914 2885 1795]

Director, Finance and Taxation Bureau [Caishuiju 6299 4451 1444], Beijing Municipal People's Government. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 5 Apr 80 p 1)

Zhou Ke [0719 0344]

Vice Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 23 Mar 80 p 1)

Zhou Yongcong [0719 0737 2582]

Deputy Director, Hubei Provincial Agricultural Bureau. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 26 Feb 80 p 6)

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

**STATE PRINTING WORK**--Beijing, 20 Apr--The State Publication Administration Bureau has organized the publishing houses of various central ministries and commissions and the publication, printing, distribution, paper and supplies departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to work in coordination to tap the potential of the printing industry. This has achieved marked results in solving the problem of inadequate printing capacity in Beijing. Over the past 3 years, some 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have printed over 2,000 kinds of periodicals and books for the central ministries and commissions, 531 kinds of teaching materials for institutes of higher learning and reprinted a number of reference books and scientific and cultural reading materials for young people. Over the past 3 years, the varieties and the total number of books and periodicals have increased 13 and 15 percent respectively per annum, and paper consumption has increased 25 percent annually. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 20 Apr 80 OW]

**MINORITY DELEGATION VISITS NANJING**--A 206-member delegation of minority nationalities from the Central Institute for Minority Nationalities visited Nanjing Municipality, Jiangsu, from 5 to 10 April. The delegation left Nanjing for Shanghai on 10 April. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, Bao Houchang, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, on 9 April gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. Present at the luncheon were Ye Xuchao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and Chen Yusheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW]

**JIANGSU CADRES MEETING**--A meeting of the representatives of full-time cadres of Jiangsu Province's People's Armed Forces departments was opened in Nanjing on 12 April. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, as well as responsible comrades of the Nanjing military region, the provincial party committee, military subdistricts, the Nanjing Garrison District and the people's armed forces departments, in addition to 414 representatives. Commander (Huang Jingkun), [no further identifications]

are given) delivered the opening address. Vice Governor Chen Ketian spoke at the meeting. The provincial military district's deputy political commissar (Fu Hanxiang) made a report on raising the standards of militiamen. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW]

**SHANDONG JUDICIAL MEETING**--A provincial meeting of presidents of intermediate people's courts was held from 4-7 April in Jinan, Shandong. Gao Kating, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. The meeting set forth major tasks of the people's courts in 1980. One of the tasks is to punish criminals according to the law. Another important task, according to the meeting, is to reexamine and redress the frame-ups and wrong cases in which people were implicated with the issue of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 80 SK]

**JIANGSU CYL MEETING**--The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee and the Nanjing Municipal CYL committee jointly sponsored a report meeting on the deeds of the late Comrade Lu Shikai on 15 April. Comrades of the report group organized by the PLA General Political Department recounted Comrade Lu's deeds to some 3,000 young people. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the Nanjing Municipal Party Committee, including Chu Jiang and Xin Shaobo, were present. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 80 OW]

**ANHUI'S LIU RULIN COMMEMORATED**--A memorial service was held in Hefei on 15 April for Comrade Liu Rulin, deputy to the Fifth NPC, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Central Committee member and head of the Anhui provincial leading group of the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang. Wreaths were sent by Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu and other responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial military district and the provincial CPPCC committee. Zhu Yunshan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and Central Committee chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang, also sent a wreath. Gu Zhuoxin, provincial party secretary and Standing Committee chairman of the provincial people's congress, and other provincial leaders attended the service. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 OW]

**ANHUI TECHNICAL CADRES**--The Anhui provincial conference of scientific and technical cadres was held recently in Hefei Municipality. Attending were secretaries of the provincial CCP committee Gu Zhuxin and Su Yu and vice governors Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi and Yang Jike. Gu Zhuxin and Yang Jike spoke at the conference. They noted the present shortage of scientific and technical cadres and stressed the need to promote outstanding scientific and technical personnel to leading posts. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]



**JIANGSU CADRE TRAINING**--Since last winter party organizations at various levels in Jiangsu Province have conducted rotation training for some 2.2 million grassroots cadres and party members from communes and production brigades in rural areas and from industrial, communications, financial, trade, cultural, educational and public health departments in urban areas. The training centered on achieving the four modernizations by further developing both agricultural and industrial production. Basic teaching materials for the course include Ye Jianying's speech delivered on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, two important documents issued by the party Central Committee on agriculture and the "guiding principles for the inner-party political life." [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

**SHANDONG REPORT MEETING**--A meeting of the Lu Shicai deeds report group of the General Political Department of the PLA on the exemplary deeds of Lu Shicai, a model military surgeon, was held in Jinan, Shandong Province, on 8 April. Attending the meeting were Li Zhen, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping and (Su Ming). Lin Ping spoke at the meeting calling for efforts to learn from the revolutionary spirit, noble quality and workstyle of Lu Shicai. A total of five such report meetings were held in Jinan, attended by some 8,300 army men and civilians. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 80 SK]

**JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS BILLS**--A recent circular issued by the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress calls for the serious handling of bills proposed by people's deputies. The circular refers to the significance of this matter for the realization of democracy and the readjustment of the economy, the maintenance of unity and the achievement of the four modernizations. The circular urges all districts and departments concerned to attach great importance to this task by assigning specific persons to take charge and making sure that something comes out of every bill. It sets the end of June as the deadline for handling all bills proposed for the current year. Periodic reports should be made to the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress so that replies can be made to the deputies concerned and reports issued at the next session on the progress of the bills. All this should be done in the spirit of respect for the democratic rights of the deputies and responsibility to the people's congress. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 80 HK]

**FUJIAN MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE**--Since the fifth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, people's courts at all levels and public security organs in Fujian have paid great attention to redressing miscarriages of justice, particularly those concerning people implicated by the Liu Shaoqi case. In Fuzhou, Xiamen, Sanming, Ningde and Longyan, reinvestigation and rehabilitation work is basically finished apart from a few difficult and complicated cases and cases relating to groups. The provincial public security bureau specifically issued a circular on this matter and sent work teams to Jinjiang, Putian and Xiamen to assist in checking on rehabilitation work done in the previous period and to study the reinvestigation



and rehabilitation work on cases related to the Liu Shaoqi case. Public security organs have attached great importance to this work, holding meetings to seriously reconsider each case and completely rehabilitate each accused. The courts also took pains to redress injustices arising from the Liu Shaoqi case. Those dismissed from office were rehabilitated to remove their mental reservations and mobilize their enthusiasm.

[HK231333 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT  
19 Apr 80 HK]

**ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING PREFACE**--Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee recently published a book on how to be good youths to be used as teaching material by basic-level CYL organizations. Comrade Tie Ying has written a preface for this book. [OW141215 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW]

**TIANJIN PERSONNEL WORK CONFERENCE**--The Tianjin municipal personnel work conference was held from 24-29 March. Leading persons of the municipal CCP committee Wang Yifu and Ma Ruiha attended the conference. The conference held that personnel departments at all levels should study and implement the guidelines of the third and the fifth plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Vice Chairman Deng's report on the current situation and tasks, further carry out the party's organizational line and fulfill the tasks set forth at the national conference of personnel bureau directors. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT [no day] Mar 80 SK]

**NEI MONGGOL MARTYRS' CEMETERY**--According to a decision of the people's government of Hohhot Municipality, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, the remains buried at the (Ha-la-qin) Cemetery for Revolutionary Martyrs have been dug out and cremated. The ashes have been placed in the memorial hall for revolutionary martyrs at the newly completed Daqingshan Revolutionary Cemetery. Also placed there were ashes of revolutionary martyrs formerly kept at the municipal crematory. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK]

**NEI MONGGOL RETIRED SERVICEMEN**--Recently the Nei Monggol Regional People's Government called a meeting of directors of league and municipal offices for placement of demobilized and retired servicemen. It was pointed out at the meeting that demobilized and retired servicemen should be provided with appropriate jobs so that they could play an active role in the four modernizations. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK]

**LIAONING YOUNG CADRES**--At a recent meeting the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee in Liaoning Province called on party committees at all levels to recommend young and middle-aged cadres to fill leadership positions. As pointed out at the meeting, it is necessary to select those who are in the prime of life, who uphold the party's line, who are well disciplined and law-abiding with a strong sense of responsibility and who possess specialized knowledge and ability to work in various leadership groups. At the meeting some leading cadres at departmental level said that they would like to have their jobs taken over by middle-aged or young cadres while they themselves would act as advisors. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80 SK]

TIANJIN REPORT MEETING--On 4 April the Tianjin Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees jointly sponsored a report meeting on deeds of the model military surgeon Lu Shicai. Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided over the meeting, attended by some 5,000 people. Among those present at the meeting were Wang Ping, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, as well as responsible persons of various departments and offices of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin. Huang Zhigang called for learning from Lu Shicai, saying that this model surgeon is an example for emulation not only by the PLA commanders and fighters but also by all communist party members, CYL members, cadres and medical workers. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK]

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### OPEN, THOROUGH CRITICISM OF KANG SHENG SUGGESTED

OW232221 Ba Yi Radio [clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Over the past 2 years facts have proved that the central leader's instruction on the question of Kang Sheng is wrong. The so-called "three prohibitions" instruction says it is prohibited to criticize him by name in external documents or mass publications, to criticize his crimes before the cultural revolution and to implicate other leaders.

First, to use such pseudonyms as "the theoretical authority" and "that advisor" is to copy the old tricks of the "gang of four" and their behind-the-scenes backer. What difference is there between these pseudonyms and "the biggest capitalist-roader" and "those who are taking the capitalist road" and other pseudonyms used in the cultural revolution? Besides, the masses have been criticizing Kang Sheng by name in their big-character posters and in meetings for some time. Why insist on formalism? Second, what Kang Sheng did during the cultural revolution constituted only a part of the sanguinary crimes he committed. How can we assess the behaviour of a person if we eliminate and neglect part of his history? Third, as for the question of implicating other leaders, if there are facts [to implicate them], then it is impossible to cover them up no matter what we do.

These facts are known inside the party, if not outside the party. They are at least known to the leading comrades of the older generation, if not to the general party membership. The masses may not know of them today, but they will tomorrow. Let us just mention one thing here. Last year, a question was raised by some people in the military engineering college, the higher party school, the political department of the Nanjing Military Region and other units. They asked: When Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the group to clear up the case of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi, why did he reach his conclusion based entirely on the sinister materials provided by Kang Sheng, instead of persisting in principles and speaking the truth? As a result of this, Comrade Gao Gang was persecuted to death, Comrade Rao Shushi was subjected to ruthless suppression and several dozen other old comrades involved were also persecuted. This tells us that, although not revealed to the public, some things inside the party have been known to the people for a long time.

There is one thing that must be noted here. Some people are writing articles trying hard to clear Kang Sheng of the sanginary crimes he committed by heaping praise on the Yanan rectification campaign. This also is wrong. It is not right to obstruct the complete exposure and criticism in the press of the crimes committed by Kang Sheng during the Yanan rectification campaign simply to cover up for mistakes made in that same period by some current leaders.

Kang Sheng is long gone. The purpose of today's call to openly expose and criticize his crimes is to learn from past mistakes and to avoid future ones. It is not for the purpose of giving vent to our hatred of this dead man, or to whip his corpse, so to speak. It should be admitted that in the last 20 years our party was internally autocratic and had a reign of terror. The practice of seeking privileges and action like a patriarch has been on the rampage. Accusations are wantonly thrown at anyone whose writings are considered offensive. The broad masses of the people and cadres have long been deprived of their democratic rights. This is one reason why we find so many frameups and false cases across the country.

Although Kang Sheng was not the chief culprit of all this, it is still closely related to the fact that he committed his acts by colluding with some other people and by acting as a cat's-paw. The purpose of openly and thoroughly criticizing Kang Sheng is to make sure that there will never be another such tragedy in our party and state.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**REPORTING GROUP IN NANJING**--A four-member group organized by the PLA General Political Department to report on Lu Shicai's deeds arrived in Nanjing on 11 April. The group, which was greeted at the railway station by Zhan Danan and other responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units, was to hold six reporting meetings for the PLA units and military academies and schools in Nanjing. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW]

**JIANGSU LU SHICAI MEETING**--The leading organization of the Nanjing PLA units held a report meeting on 12 April on the deeds of Lu Shicai. The meeting was the first one held since the arrival in Nanjing of the "Lu Shicai deeds report group" formed by the PLA General Political Department. Responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Du Ping and Zhong Guochu and some 2,700 cadres and fighters took part in the report meeting. (Yan Zhimin), deputy director of the Nanjing PLA units' political department, spoke at the meeting, calling for creating an upsurge in learning from Lu Shicai's spirit of sacrificing himself in the new long march. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW]

**NANJING PLA UNITS' CIRCULAR**--Nanjing, 8 Apr--The party committee of the Nanjing PLA units in a recent circular calls on leading cadres at all levels and all party members in subordinate units to emulate Xia Wei, political commissar of a certain army, take exemplary actions to improve the party style, practice the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and lead the commanders and fighters in speeding up the building of a modern and revolutionary army. Xia Wei has always acted as a common soldier since becoming political commissar in 1978. He refrains from seeking any privileges and refuses them when offered. He also makes sure that his family do the same. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

**SHANDONG REPORT MEETING**--The Jinan PLA units on 5 April held the first meeting of the group to disseminate the advanced deeds of a military doctor, Lu Shicai. Attending the meeting were a total of more than 2,000 persons, including Xiong Zuofang and Long Qian, responsible comrades of the Jinan PLA units, and cadres and fighters of the leading organization of the Jinan PLA units, and the PLA units stationed in Jinan. Long Qian, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, spoke at the meeting. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 80 SK]



**JIANGSU IMPROVED WORKSTYLE**--The Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee on 8 April issued a circular calling for still greater efforts to cut down the number of meetings and go all out to improve the style of work. In order to ensure a successful fulfillment of the 1980 industrial-agricultural production plan and financial revenue, the leading organs at various levels, including the provincial party committee, should improve the style of work and further implement the party leadership over economic work. During the 1980 spring farming, it is necessary to concentrate all energies and efforts on agricultural production and to cut out all unnecessary meetings and procedures in administrative work. The circular also urges the office cadres at and above county level to go to the grassroots levels to help them solve problems in all fields. The leading organs at provincial, municipal and county levels should promote closer cooperation among the masses of cadres so as to increase work efficiency. [OW141135 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

**JIANGSU PLA REPORT GROUP**--The report group on deeds of late model surgeon Lu Shicai sponsored by the PLA General Political Department left Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, on 17 April. The group was seen off at the railway station by Deputy Commander Zhan Danan of the Nanjing PLA units and others. The group held six report meetings in Nanjing for 13,000 people. The group was received by Commander Nie Fengzhi and political commissar Du Ping of the Nanjing PLA units and provincial and municipal leaders. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

**JIANGSU PLA HISTORY RESEARCH**--The Society of Historical Research on the new fourth army and the East China anti-Japanese base area held its first meeting in Nanjing 13-17 April. The society was founded in December 1979 by Pudun University, Shanghai Teachers University, Anhui University, Nanjing University and several other schools. It is located on the campus of the Nanjing University. Some 200 persons, including some former members of the new fourth army such as Hui Yuyu, Sun Keui, Zhong Guochu and Guan Wenwei, attended the meeting. Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu, and Sun Keui, director of the political department of the Nanjing PLA units, addressed the meeting. Tan Zhenlin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Su Yu, responsible person of the military commission of the CCP Central Committee, expressed their support for the founding of the society prior to the meeting. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

**YOUTH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY**--Beijing, 10 Apr--The organization department of the PLA General Political Department on 8 April issued a circular calling on the whole army to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the "May Four" youth movement. All PLA units should adopt various ways to organize youth league members and other youths to study the communique and other documents adopted by the party's fifth plenary session, study the revolutionary history of "May Four" movement, educate them to inherit and develop the glorious tradition of the "May Four" movement, adhere to the four fundamental principles, stand firm against the erosion of bourgeois ideas, and to contribute more to the four modernizations. The circular also calls for

greater efforts to help the masses of youth league members and other youths to play an exemplary role in implementing the principles, policies and lines laid down by the party as well as in maintaining social order, and learning from Lei Feng and other advanced CYL units and individuals. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 10 Apr 80]

NANJING PLA UNITS--Nie Fengzhu, commander of Nanjing PLA units, and political commissars Du Ping, (Mu Bingren) and Zhan Danan recently joined over 1,000 cadres and fighters in learning to sing revolutionary songs. Taking part in the festival of revolutionary songs were also leading comrades of units subordinate to the Nanjing PLA units. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80]

TIANJIN PLA DOCTOR RALLY--On 2 April the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Garrison solemnly held a report rally to warmly welcome the report group on the deeds of model military surgeon Lu Shicai. Yan Tongmao, responsible comrade of certain PLA unit stationed in the municipality, presided over the rally and Xu Cheng spoke. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK]

TIANJIN COMMENDATION MEETING--The Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau held a commendation meeting on the morning of 27 March to award citations to the 101 advanced units and the 621 advanced individuals who had emerged on the public security front throughout the city in 1979. At the meeting, participants, on behalf of the more than 14,000 public security committees at all levels throughout the city and on behalf of the contingent of more than 285,000 activists in this regard, exchanged their advanced experience obtained in the work of consolidating public security, launching a struggle against criminals, conducting guidance among problem youths and fostering model units such as residence and production area brigades which had scored great achievements in maintaining public security. [SK080306 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 27 Mar 80 SK]

LIAONING LEADERS PRACTICE FRUGALITY--Commander Yang Dayi and Political Commissar (Ma Ying) of the Liaoning Military District set good examples in practicing frugality. Each of them has a car for official use, but they always ride in the same car whenever possible. Inspired by their model conduct, others are trying to minimize the use of official vehicles. As a result, some 3,000 kilograms of gas were conserved in March, compared with February. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK]

CSO: 4005

## **SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

### **BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON ACADEMICIANS**

[The following biographic information on selected academicians, educators and university/college officials was extracted from the various Chinese-language publications as indicated at the end of each name.]

**Chen Mingshao** [7115 2494 4801]

Vice President, Beijing Industrial University. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 28 Feb 80 p 5)

**Chen Tangmin** [7115 0751 3046]

Was recently appointed Vice President of Jilin Industrial University; 43 years old. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 28 Mar 80 p 1)

**Deng Shenbao** [5516 3747 0202]

Was recently appointed President of Changchun College of Geology; noted geologist. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 28 Mar 80 p 1)

**Han Tianshi** [7281 1131 4258]

Secretary of the CCP Committee, Beijing University. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 20 Feb 80 p 5)

**He Binglin** [0149 3521 2651], Prof.

Vice Chairman, Department of Chemistry, Nankai University; educated in the U.S. and returned to China early 1950's; was admitted to the CCP last year. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 26 Mar 80 p 2)

**He Dongchang** [0149 2639 2490]

Deputy Secretary of the CCP Committee, Qinghua University. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 23 Mar 80 p 1)

**Hu Chuankui [5170 0278 2247]**

President, Beijing Medical College. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 20 Feb 80 p 5)

**Hu Zhibin [5170 1807 1755]**

Chairman, Department of Chemistry, Beijing Teachers University. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 28 Feb 80 p 5)

**Kao Jingde [7559 2529 1795]**

Vice President, Qinghua University. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 20 Feb 80 p 5)

**Li Chunfen [2621 2504 5358], Prof.**

Vice President, Shanghai Teachers University; was recently admitted to the CCP. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 25 Mar 80 p 1)

**Liu Wenyi [0491 2429 5030]**

Deputy Director, Scientific Research Office, Shanghai University of Science and Technology. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 23 Mar 80 p 1)

**Ma Zhi [7456 1807]**

Was recently appointed Vice President of Changchun College of Traditional Chinese Medicine. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 28 Mar 80 p 1)

**Qi Sihe [7871 1835 0735]**

Former Chairman, Department of History, Beijing University; a noted historian; died 29 Feb 80 in Beijing at age of 73; memorial services held 4 Mar 80 in Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Beijing. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 22 Mar 80 p 3)

**Su Delong [5685 1795 7127], Prof.**

Vice President, Shanghai First Medical College; was recently admitted to the CCP. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 25 Mar 80 p 1)

**Tang Aoqing [0781 2407 1987]**

President, Jilin University; noted quantum chemist. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 28 Mar 80 p 1)

**Tao Dayong [7118 1129 6978]**

**Chairman, Department of Economics, Beijing Teachers University.  
(Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN 28 Feb 80 p 5)**

**Wang Chu [3769 2806], Associate Prof.**

**Chairman, Department of Radio, Beijing University. (Hong Kong  
ZHONGGUO XINWEN 14 Feb 80 p 12)**

**Zhang Yukun [1728 3768 2492]**

**President, Chengdu College of Meteorology and concurrently secretary  
of the party committee at this college. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
18 Mar 80 p 1)**

**Zhao Fangxiang [6392 6078 3574]**

**Vice President, Qinghua University. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN  
28 Feb 80 p 5)**

**Zhu Yajie [2612 0068 2638]**

**Vice President, Beijing Petroleum College. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN  
28 Feb 80 p 5)**

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FAMILY LIFE**--Shanghai, 19 Apr--An encyclopedia providing practical knowledge about family life has just been published here for nation-wide sale. The book is divided into 22 categories and has an appendix, more than 1500 items and over 700 illustrations. The price for each copy is 1.40 yuan. The book deals mainly with three aspects--ideological and moral education; cultural life, and practical knowledge of daily life, including manners, cutting and sewing, cookery, medicine and health, travel and fishing. Most of the materials were provided by specialists concerned and some were selected from other books and newspapers. The book was edited and published by the Shanghai Cultural Publishing House. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 19 Apr 80 OW]

**HOTEL SERVICE BOOK**--Beijing, 11 Apr--A dedicated young hotel attendant, Wang Renxing, has completed a 100,000 word book on how to improve hotel service which will come off the press shortly, reports GUANGMING DAILY today. The book contains 10 chapters. It gives a brief history of hotels in China, discusses service rules and discipline and introduces the living and eating habits of the Tibetan, Korean, Hui, Uygur and Mongolian minority nationalities. Wang Renxing finished the book after 2 years of hard work. Apart from drawing on his own experiences as an attendant and reading large numbers of books, he also solicited views from old hotel attendants and specialists, scholars and guests. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 11 Apr 80]

**JIANGSU HEROES MONUMENTS**--Nanjing, Apr 18--A group of granite statues of fallen heroes, the biggest sculptured since liberation, was completed on Yuhuatai (Rain Flower Hill) here recently to honour the memory of numerous revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives in different periods before the founding of new China. The group of nine granite statues is 10.3 metres high and weighs a total of 1,374 tons. The statues vividly depict veteran workers, intellectuals, peasants, women and even children who faced death unflinchingly for the cause of progress and communism. The decision to erect such a monument was made in 1974. The carving was done by 41 craftsmen and the whole work was completed in 14 months with the help of some 90 factories, peoples' communes and P.L.A. units. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 18 Apr 80 OW]

MONGOLIAN FOLK SONG BOOK--Hohhot, 13 Apr--The first volume of a 5-part work of 1,000 Mongolian folk songs has just been printed here. The other four volumes will be available by the end of next year. Musical scores are attached to most of the songs which include narrative poems popular in eastern Inner Mongolia and folk songs from the mid grasslands and the western plateau. The work will be of value to the study of Mongolian literature, language, history, customs, music and operas. The work is edited by local experts in the Mongolian language and by editors from the literature research institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Later the book will also appear in the Chinese language. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 13 Apr 80 OW]

SHANGHAI PUBLICATION--Shanghai, 20 Apr--To coordinate ideological and political education in schools, the Shanghai Educational Publishing House has published the POLITICAL EDUCATION [ZHENG ZHI JIAN YU ZA ZHI 2398 3112 2403 5148 7177 6125] journal. The first issue of the journal carries a contributing commentator's article entitled "Guide the Youths To Correctly Assess Themselves." The article points out that one of the fundamental issues of our schools' political education is to guide the youths to correctly distinguish between the enemy and ourselves, understand the nature of our society and correctly assess themselves. The article also expounds in detail the importance of "correctly viewing Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought" and other major issues. The journal, which will be published irregularly, stresses that only if we are aware of our society's vitality and main trend can we have the determination and confidence to eliminate backwardness and social evils. [OW221425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 20 Apr 80 OW]

PHYSICAL CULTURE STUDENT RECRUITMENT--Beijing, 20 Apr--Recently the Ministry of Education and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission jointly issued a "circular on recruitment of students by the physical departments of institutes of higher education in 1980." The circular says that it is necessary to implement the policy of choosing those applicants who are morally, intellectually and physically qualified. It stresses that such unhealthy tendencies as practicing favoritism and "taking the back door" must be prohibited. It points out that unmarried high school graduates who are under 22 years old or athletes, coaches and physical education teachers who are not more than 25 are eligible for participating in the screening examination. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 20 Apr 80 OW]

NATURAL DIALECTICS SOCIETY--The preparatory committee for the China Research Society of Dialectics of Nature recently held an enlarged work conference. The conference summed up the preparatory committee's work and experience over the past 2 years. It was decided to formally establish the China Research Society of Dialectics of Nature in the latter half of this year. Yu Guangyuan, vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, spoke. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80 OW]

SECONDARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION--Beijing, 18 Apr--By the end of 1979 there were 1,980 secondary technical schools in China, including secondary normal schools, increasing 1.27 times as compared to 1965. These schools had a total enrollment of 710,000 students, an 82-percent increase over 1965. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 18 Apr 80 OW]

SHANGHAI OPERA RESTAGED--"Lu Dang Huo Zhong" [5684 5616 3499 4469], a Shanghai opera which was once highly praised by Comrade Liu Shaoqi, was restaged in Shanghai's Yanan Theater on the evening of 8 April. The opera was attended by some of the veteran new fourth army fighters who once took part in the armed struggle [against Japan] in South China. One of the characters was played by Qi Lintong, a famous Shanghai opera performer who has been in retirement for many years. [OW141215 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU THEORETICAL STUDY--Sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Higher Education, the provincial education bureau and the provincial education society, a meeting to discuss the theories of ideological education was held in Suzhou City from 4 to 8 April. Some 34 papers on ideological and political education were received at the discussion meeting, dealing with the characteristics and process of ideological-political education, and elaborating the foundation and principles of different theories on ideological-political education. An academic report was delivered by Professor (Chen Xia), secretary general of the National Education Society. The report presents his personal opinion on how to correctly handle the 10 relations between the students and political education. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

SHANGHAI LITERARY CONTEST--A meeting was held in Shanghai on 11 April to present awards to Taiwanese youths now residing in Shanghai whose outstanding literary works won prizes in the spring festival writing contest. Awards were presented to authors of 24 prize-winning literary works at the meeting. Some 120 youths from Taiwan took part in the contest sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Youth Federation. These writers express their memories of Taiwan in various literary forms, including poems, novels, essays and stories. They also express strong aspirations for and unbounded confidence in the reunification of the motherland and early reunion with relatives and friends in Taiwan. [Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

SHANGHAI SCHOOLS' CONGRESS SYSTEM--Since last October seven universities, middle and primary schools in Shanghai respectively held congresses of faculty members and workers, according to JIEFANG RIBAO. For the first time since liberation the schools in Shanghai have adopted a congress system. On 18 April, the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union of Educational Workers held a conference on exchanging experiences, noting that the system has been proven to be helpful after experimentation. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Apr 80]

SHANGHAI UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES--WEN HUI BAO on 19 April frontpaged three readers' letters regarding the unhealthy tendencies in Shanghai. The letters strongly call for checking the unhealthy tendencies of youngsters' misbehavior in public places, including wearing exotic costume and drinking excessively. The paper also carried an editorial note stressing the need to deal with these tendencies. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Apr 80]

JIANGSU PAPER EDITORIAL--The XINHUA RIBAO on 19 April carried an editorial entitled "Make Literature and Art Prosper, Promote the Four Modernizations" to mark the successful conclusion of the 4th Jiangsu Provincial Congress of Writers and Artists. The editorial says that literature and art should serve the four modernizations. It stresses that to bring into full play the role of literature and art in the four modernizations, the key lies in upholding and improving party leadership over literary and art work. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 80]

JIANGSU LITERARY, ART FEDERATION SESSION--The 4th committee of the Jiangsu Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles held its first meeting on 18 April. The meeting elected the following officials of the federation: (Chen Baichen) was elected honorary chairman; (Li Jin), chairman, and (Ai Xuan), (Liu Haifu), (Chen Hong), (Chen Shoudu), (Shen Yawei), (Zhou Cun), (Hai Xiao) and (Qian Jingren), vice chairmen. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 80]

FUJIAN ART RECEPTION--On 16 April Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Zhang Gexin and Wen Fushan, leading comrades in Fujian, received representatives of the performers who took part in the national day celebrations and urged them to continue to work hard, create more and better works and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations. On 8 April the Ministry of Culture held a rally in Beijing to present prizes to those who performed during the national day celebrations. On 16 April the Fujian Culture Bureau and the Fujian Federation of Culture held a forum to listen to the reports of the performers on the prize-giving ceremony in Beijing. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 16 Apr 80 HK]

SHANDONG REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION EDUCATION--Recently the Shandong Provincial Education Department, the provincial culture bureau, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation issued a joint circular on developing a "revolutionary tradition education month" campaign in May among primary and middle school students in conjunction with the celebration of the May 4th Youth Day and the 1 June International Children's Day. Activities of this campaign will include study of the party's revolutionary history and learning from the revolutionary spirit and heroic deeds of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation so as to enable students to inherit and carry forward fine revolutionary traditions and become revolutionary successors who are both red and expert. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 80 SK]



FUJIAN EDUCATION WORK MEETING--An 8-day Fujian provincial education work meeting closed on 11 April. Zhang Gexin, vice provincial governor and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. The meeting discussed how to promote universal primary education and reform the structure of secondary education. The meeting emphatically discussed problems of carrying out education in the rural areas and held: It is necessary to grasp well universal primary education in order to develop rural education. Currently, it is necessary to strengthen leadership of county CCP committees and county people's governments over universal primary education. We must solve well the problems of teachers in the schools run by the people and build a qualified teacher force. We must reform the structure of secondary education by setting up more secondary schools of varying types in the municipalities and rural areas, and reforming the syllabus of secondary education. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 12 Apr 80 HK]

SHANGHAI MEETING FOR ACTOR--The Ministry of Culture, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the All-China Association of Dramatists, the Shanghai Municipal Culture Bureau, the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Writers and Artists, the Shanghai chapter of the Association of Dramatists and the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council jointly held a meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the first performance of famous actor Yu Zhenfei in Shanghai on 15 April. Attending were Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, Situ Huimin, vice cultural minister, and others. After speaking at the meeting, Situ issued a citation to Yu Zhenfei on behalf of the Ministry of Culture. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, and Yu also spoke. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Apr 80 OW]

JILIN AWARDS RALLY--On 29 March the Jilin Provincial Scientific and Technological Association, the provincial education bureau, the provincial physical culture and sports commission and the provincial CYL committee jointly held an award rally for those who entered works and won prizes at the national exhibition of juvenile scientific and technological works. Wang Guanchao, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, awarded prizes to winners and delivered a speech at the rally. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING LABOR CONGRESS--The Liaoning Provincial People's Congress issued a notice recently stating that it will convene the provincial congress of labor models in June this year to commend labor models on all fronts who made outstanding contributions for the four modernizations in 1979, and advanced workers, enterprises establishments, and administrative organs that have achieved remarkable successes. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 SK]

TIANJIN BOOK PUBLICATION--A book titled "Socialism and Communism," written by the noted theorist (Li Hongling), has been published by the Tianjin People's Publishing House and is being distributed by various XINHUA branch bookstores in the country. [SK110540 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK]



LIAONING COMMENDS GOOD STUDENTS--The Liaoning Provincial Higher Education Bureau and the provincial CYL committee held a meeting on 2 April in Shenyang to commend three-good students and classes [those who keep fit, study well and work hard] in institutions of higher learning. Citations were given to 37 three-good classes and 150 three-good students. Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. After elaborating on the qualification for three-good students, he said that young people should emancipate their minds, but this does not mean they can do whatever they wish. Ideological emancipation, he stressed, should be placed on the basis of upholding the four basic principles. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK]

TIANJIN TOURISM CONFERENCE--From 29 March to 2 April, the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a conference on tourism to convey and implement the spirit of the national conference on tourism, sum up and exchange experiences in tourism and discuss and study the concrete measures for further developing tourism. In 1979 the municipality received 17,700 tourists from 54 countries and regions, reaching the highest level ever recorded. The participants pointed out that to promote tourism, it is necessary for the whole party to pay serious attention to tourism and the various circles must coordinate and effectively run tourism well. They predicted that by 1985, the number of tourists who will visit the municipality will increase by 10 times. They pledged to improve the restaurants and guest houses for foreigners and increase the number of interpreters and vehicles. It is also necessary to provide more and better handicraft products and souvenirs for tourists to meet their needs. The participants announced the decision of the municipal CCP committee to set up the municipal tourist leadership group with Huang Zhigang as the leader. A total of 200 persons took part in the conference. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK]

MONGGOL HISTORY PUBLICATIONS--Hohhot, 9 Apr--Following the downfall of the "gang of four," historians in Nei Monggol have published several books on Monggol history including "brief introduction to the history of the Monggol nationality," "brief introduction to the history of Tsarist Russia's invasion of our Monggol area" and others. Recently, the Chinese Society on Monggol History edited the "Anthology on Monggol History" with a collection of 52 treatises. At present, historians in Nei Monggol are making preparations for editing a multi-volumed book "General History of the Monggol Nationality." Some other books dealing with Monggol history are also in translation and compilation. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW]

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## SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

### CHINA SERIAL REPORTS

CHINA REPORT: Agriculture  
CHINA REPORT: Economic Affairs  
CHINA REPORT: Plant and Installation Data  
CHINA REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs  
CHINA REPORT: RED FLAG\*  
CHINA REPORT: Science and Technology

### WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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